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Henri Lammens, Le Califat de Yazid :

I, **Melanges**, vol., V,2, 1912, pp. 327-369.

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The Structure of the Relationship in the Early Islamic Period between the State and the People of the Conquered Countries: (Peace and Security Agreements as a Model)

Feryal Abd Allah Hudayb*

ABSTRACT

The research aims at studying the principles on which the Islamic State in the time of the Prophet and the Rightly-Guided Caliphs based its relationship with those people in the conquered countries who opted to keep their original faith rather than convert to Islam. The research studies the contents of the treaties and agreements between the two parties and the principles on which the rights, duties, and conditions were based that safeguarded security, peace, and coexistence for both parties.

The original documents of those treaties and agreements have not survived, so this study is based on accounts in works of history and jurisprudence.

The study reveals that the Muslims were keen on attracting non-Muslims to their side by safeguarding their rights, lives and properties and their freedom of worship by not violating their places of worship. At the same time, the Islamic state maintained its status, supremacy and power in order to guarantee the safety of its armies to set off to other areas, spreading the Islamic faith.

Keywords: Early Islam, Islamic State, Non-Muslims, Peace Treaties, Dhimmis.

* Language Center, University of Jordan.

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